Subscription by Muli Post-Paid BUNDAY, Per Year, DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... lastage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us will manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Votes and Money.

The situation is eminently suitable for congratulations to the disturbed citizens who thought that national elections in this country had become a mere matter of

Money could not buy the late election. The election of CLEVELAND and STEVENSON was not bought. Votes, honest American votes, settled it fairly, and, if not to the satisfaction of all, at least to general respect for the character of the verdict.

Finish the Great Work!

From this time on the Democracy has work on hand as long as a vestige remains of the Federal statutes warranting Davenportism in any State or city of the Union. The most urgent duty before the party is the repeal of the partisan Republican laws on the subject of supervision of elections, passed in 1871 and 1872 by the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. They must be wiped out utterly and finally; and until this has been accomplished, and the control of all elections has been restored to the States, the Democratic party must not bause for rest or sleep.

The time is opportune for a determined assault upon the whole hateful machincry of Tederal interference with elections. Until now, the party of free government and home rule would have been met at the outset of such an undertaking by the false cry that it was endeavoring to upsettle the results of the civil war and to nullify the Constitutional amendments. Fortunately the day has passed when such a cry can prevail. The bloody shirt would excite inhabitants by the presence at the polis of an army of tramps and loafers and crooks like the horde mustered on Tuesday in this town by DAVENPORT and JACOBUS, that pretence is altogether too farcical to be contemplated by honest Republicans with any other sentiment than disgust.

In the past, the Democracy has been sufficiently occupied in preventing a further extension of the edious system which the party of fraud and force fastened upon the statutes when it was all powerful at Washington. The fight against the new Force bill has been fought and won. Now is the time for the party to advance from resistance to aggression, from prevention to remedy. Now is the time to assert the broad and sound Democratic principle that Federal supervision of elections held under State laws can be tolerated in no form and upon no pretence whatever. Let the Democracy, holding the ground it has already won, proceed openly and boldly to the accomplishment of the repeal of the outrageous laws under which the Republiconsumption. On what is probably of the Wicked One against his adversaries as the suffrage by intimidation and shameless wholesale bribery.

On, then, for the repeal of the DAVENPORT recent fight against the DAVENPORT-LODGE Force bill. The right foundation for legislative activity in the direction of reform 1891 were also considerable. has been afforded by the investigation of DAVENPORT'S methods, so ably conducted by the Hon. Ashber, P. Fitch's committee of the Fifty-second House. The enormity of the scandal and outrage has just been illustrated by Davenpour's latest performances in the interest of the desperate leaders of the Republican organization. And the strong probability that the Fiftythird Congress will be Democratic in Senate as well as in House, with the certainty that a Democratic President will be in the White House to sign an act repealing the infamous Election laws of 1871, encourages the Democracy to prompt action.

Finish the work! Down with Davenportism and Federal bribery of electors!

Reed and Mckinley.

Among the causes evident and the causes hidden of the great Republican disaster two individual Republicans are especially conspicuous, each having contributed to his party's downfall through the same characteristic of statesmanship.

The Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED of Maine, one of the most brilliant, highminded, and delightful of men, became the central figure of the aggressive and radical New Republicanism which began with the restoration of 1888. Good and strong as Mr. REED's brain is, he, like other men, is the slave of his tempera-With his own flerce hilarity he railied the majority in Congress for the grand scheme which according to the unbending logic of his opinion ought to be applied to national elections. In the excitement of the struggle Mr. REED even went so far as to sneer at JAMES G. BLAINE for having stood shoulder to shoulder with SAM RANDALL when those two great and earnest Americans blocked former effort of rampant Republicanto pass a Force bill in 1875. "The Republican party faltered then," said Mr. REED; "it must be resolute now." And he drove it into conflict with a fundamental and ineradicable national sentiment for local government, which last Tuesday was roused with revolutionary indignation that resulted almost in Republican annihilation. Mr. REED appeared in this episode more like a professor of politics than a politician. He was not satisfied with letting the Republican party grow up with

country submit to the Republican party. The Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY is a states. That is, the process by which the result is

the country. In the intensity of his par-

tisan conviction he was bent on making the

to protect American manufactures. When he became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he formulated his plan for tariff revision with the mathematical precision of a school teacher. Protection had been the unbroken policy of the United States from the foundation of the Government. The tariff should be put into a shape that would illustrate the national policy at every point. There was no touch of the imagination in Congressman Mc-KINLEY'S academic list of duties upon forelgn imports. His final schedules assumed a sort of cast-iron aspect which, at the first contemplation, seemed to be more repellant than attractive. Mr. BLAINE's prompt and powerful determination to introduce the el-

ement of flexibility failed to alter the effect. If BLAINE had been the candidate the attitude of the Republican party would have appeared wholly different. But that was not to be. The candidate was BENJAMIN HARRISON, a man of no commonplace mental understanding or independence, but still not large and wise enough to suppress the hide-bound devotion to theory of

REED and McKINLEY. These two doctrinaires, therefore, in the words of the Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALLS, have led "the most powerful political organization the country has ever produced to the greatest disaster known in the annals of history." And all that was because they were doctrinaires of the wrong sort.

The Wheat Crop of 1892 in England.

Under any circumstances England is a great consumer of American wheat, but it is a matter of great moment to our producers to learn betimes what fraction of the amount which she demands her own wheat fields can supply. We find some instructive data relating to the subject in a recent issue of the London Times.

The estimate of this year's wheat crop in the United Kingdom is based upon the quantity of grain harvested on some experimental plots at Rothamsted. Here for many years experiments in wheat culture have been carried on under such various conditions with respect to the kind and quantity of manure employed that the results are held to be fairly indicative of the crops of the whole country. The meteorological conditions, also, at Rothamsted during the last six months have been substantially identical with those which have prevailed throughout the United Kingdom. The season is summed up as having been one of very great fluctuation both of rainfall and of temperature. Up to the middle of June, however, there was a prospect of a fair crop of wheat; but the frosts which occurred about the middle of ridicule if it were again exhibited. As fer that month did great damage. The result the pretended need of guarding the purity was blight and mildew over large areas, of elections in cities of more than 20,000 and it should be added that the harvest weather has been generally unfavorable throughout the United Kingdom. It is estimated that the average yield of

the wheat fields under such circumstances has been 25% bushels per acre. As there are 2,295,183 acres under the crop in the United Kingdom, the aggregate home produce will be less than 60,000,000 bushels. Deducting from this total two bushels per acre for seed, the home produce available for consumption would be considerably less than 56,000, 000 bushels. Now, the estimated popu lation of the United Kingdom at the middle of the current harvest year is nearly 383. millions and the consumption of wheat per head is 6 bushels; the total requirement of the grain for consumption would be, there fore, nearly 230,000,000 bushels. Deduct ing from this the amount assumed to be attainable from the home crop, there would remain about 175,000,000 bushels which must be provided from stocks carried over from last year or from imports. Thus we see that even on the above estimate of nearly twenty-six bushels per nere an estimate admitted by the London Times to be too favorable-the wheat crop of the United Kingdom during the present year will supply considerably less than one-fourth of the total amount needed for can Daveny are and Jaconuses corrupt a safer hypothesis, namely, that the average yield of wheat in Great Britain will not exceed twenty-two bushels per acre, it is obvious that the quantity of home produce available for consumption will replaws! The attention of the country has resent only one-fifth of the total requirebeen directed to the general subject by the | ment. It is understood, however, that at the end of the last harvest year the stocks of imported wheat in England were unusually large, while those of the home crop of

It is well known that the amount of acre age under tillage in the United Kingdom has for some time been decreasing. Few persons are aware, however, to what extent land in Great Britain is being withdrawn from the plough and used for planting young forest trees. In England between 1888 and 1801 there has been an increase of 96,000 neres in the area under wood, and during the same period there has been an addition of 31,000 acres to the woodland area of Scotland. If this process goes on-and there is nothing likely to arrest it-the England of half a century hence will look much more like the England of ELIZA-BETH's time than the England of twenty years ago.

The Tremendous Issue.

It is now nearly two years since Dr BRIGGS enunciated his views concerning the Bible in a careful and formal address de livered when he took his scat in the newly created chair of Biblical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary.

In that address he proclaimed no novel doctrine and put forth no original conclusions. He pursued a method of Biblica criticism which had been familiar to the ologians for many years, and which for many years he himself had adopted in his teaching at that Presbyterian school of divinity. It is, in brief, the method of critieism which is now applied to ancient literature generally, but its use in the examination of the Scriptures involves necessarily the obliteration of the old distinction made by religious faith between inspired and uninspired authority. It looks at the Bible as the literary production of fallible men, and not as the infallible Word of Gop. It goes to the Book in a judicial spirit rather than

in a spirit of reverential faith. This attitude of contemporary theologians toward the Scriptures was so familiar to Dr. BRIGGS and to all clergymen who had even a cursory knowledge of their conclusions that probably he was surprised at the commotion raised by his now famous inaugural address. Very likely he thought that he was merely uttering self-evident truths and calling attention to facts which had been demonstrated beyond the possibil ity of contradiction. Moreover, his effort was to construct a theory which would save revelation, though it discarded inspiration. The Bible, he said in substance, is fallible because of the fallibility of the mortal men who were the authors of its books, but i embodies the kernel of religious truth. In form it may be faulty, for it is a human production, but its concept, to use his own term, is perfect and absolutely truthful.

man of similar nature. His first idea was reached is human and criticisable, but the result itself is Divine. Such is the reason-

ing of Dr. BRIGGS So subtle a distinction, however, is outside of the popular comp chension. If the Bible is not true altogether, it is not true at all, according to the popular understanding. If it is the word of man, it is not the Word of Gop, the people say. If MosEs and DANIEL knew no more of the ways of Heaven than Dr. BRIGGS knows, nobody knows anything about the subject, they answer. The mystery of life and death is unexplained. Unless the chart comes from Above, men must sail without a pilot to such a port as chance and fate direct them. If there is not a supernatural foundation for religious truth, it has no basis at all. Only God can tell men of His ways and intentions. It is impossible for men to find them out by their own reasoning.

Hence Dr. Briggs's attempt to reconcile infidelity with faith was a disastrous failure. He had no method of escape from the dilemma into which his logic precipitated him, except to adopt the Roman Catholic doctrine that the Church alone is the repository of Divine truth, and that the Bible derives its authority from the Church, instead of the Church getting its authority from the Bible. He went so far as to give coordinate authority to revelation, to the reason, and the Church, but thereby he only accentuated his heresy to Protestantism, the fundamental Protestant doctrine being that the sole fountain of authority is the Bible, and that the Church is only worthy of reverence so far as it is moulded by Biblical teaching and expresses it. Of the flagrant heresy of Dr. BRIGGS to Protestantism there can, therefore, be no question. The Presbyterian Church must give up its whole case if it tolerates his doctrine. His ultimate conviction of the highest crime known to ecclesinstical law seems to be

inevitable. Whether he will take his place in the ranks along with HUXLEY and INGERSOLL. or in the host which follows the lead of the Pope is a doubtful matter. Logically, he must go to the one side or the other.

It Was Damned.

The ensuing sentence, which begins a letter addressed to the editor of THE SUN, leaves the party prejudice of the author still in doubt:

Sin: Damn your Force bill!

If our correspondent writes in a fury of disappointed Republican partisanship, he should direct his anger against the originators of the Force bill policy, Thomas Brack-ETT REED and HENRY CAROT LODGE. If he writes as a jubilant but still indignant and unfought-out Democrat, his feeling is commendable but unnecessary.

The Force bill was damned.

In the language of Archbishop Ingland, all good citizens of the defeated party can now console themselves with the thought that, if their candidate was not elected, their President was. Vive la République!

THE SUN had occasion a day or two ago to call attention to the ethical character of the uncommon campaigning carried on in the old Thirteeeth Assembly district, where the Wicked Gibbs, the candidate of the Republicans for Assembly, had marshalled his forces in a torchlight parade and made plain to any one with eyes that they were not numerically strong enough to elect him, and where Assemblyman JAMES H. SOUTHWORTH, the candidate of the Democracy, with the aid of Police Commissioner JOHN C. SHEEHAN, had called out the loyal Tammany veters and demonstrated that they were, in numbers, complete masters of the local battlefield. We are required to direct attention to another unique campaign expedient made use of by the Wicked GIBBS.

The day before the loyal Democrats marched to the polls. FREDRY sent to every registered voter a printed circular containing the information that the stalwart leader of the Tam many hosts had expended \$1.186" for postage stamps in the Democratic campaign." It is nothing unusual for the candidate who feels his case hopeless to complain of the tactics of his opponents, but we submit this accusation something absolutely unprecedented in the that Mr. Sheeran did spend \$1.180 for postage stamps and more, too, but exactly how this fact could be cited as a reason why voters shouldn't vote the Democratic ticket is one of those peculiar conundrums that no fellow can

Besides the lively and curious campaign Mr. Giens has gone through with, he has compensations for overthrow. His fellow citizen, Mr. Sor. Brerisce, is left undisturbed. and he has obtained the rare distinction of having a brand of cigars named after him, an honor which is usually reserved for prima donnas. Not since the days of HENEY CLAY has such a christening occurred.

As Fate seems to have decreed that a Republican is to represent the Thirty-third Congress district of this State in the Fifty third Congress, we rejoice that the Represent ative is so able and estimable a man as the Hon. CHARLES DANIELS of Buffalo, who sat for many years as one of the Associate Justices of the General Term of the Supreme Court in New York city.

Here is the disaster at a glance. There are forty-four States. The Republicans carried thirteen. They lost fourteen that they felt reasonably sure of.

The announcement a week ago that the French had captured the capital of Dahomey was premature, but news of the full of Berray zin's chief town may come any day, as Col. Donns has now officially reported the capture of Canna, which is only eight miles from the capital. This news itself shows that the cam paign is nearly over, for all Dahomeyans regard Canna as a sacred city, containing, as it does, the tombs of the Kings; and it repeatedly has been said that when this consecrated ground fell into the hands of the French they would need to do nothing more to destroy the power and prestige of BEHANZIM.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A bicycle maker in Eng and has begun using an alloy of aluminum and titanium, which is 75 per cent. stronger than pure aluminum. The protected cruiser Blunheim, sister to the Rule,

has developed 21.411 horse-power under forced draught and a speed of 21.6 knots. This makes the Blenheim the fastest craiser adoat with the exception of the Brilliant, which showed on her tria's 22 5 knots Portraits are expensive in England. A Mr. Lamp For rails are expensive in England. A Mr. Lampson commissioned the late Mr. Long. R. A., not one of the greatest swells among portrait painters, to paint a joitrait group of Mrs. Lampson and her daughter, without saying anything about terms. Mr. Long took him that the price would be high, though he capressed his willingness to paint the picture on approval Neither Mr. Lampson nor his family were satisfied with it when they saw it in the Academy, and Mr. Lampson declined to take the work. The executor of Mr. Long, however-for the artist had died in the meanwhitesucd Mr. Lampson for a thousand guiness, and the jury gave a verdict for the full sum, in spite of the per-chance's offer to jury 25,00 for permission to leave the work on the artist shands. One or the of repute silve another came forward to say that it was a poor per-formance. But Mr. Lampson had not made a clear

enough bargain. Latent Erudition Aroused.

From the Omaha Borning World-Herald. A soul-stirring grammatical error occurred in thi clums yesterday by an oversight, and it is a magnifi-ent commentary upon the advance of the higher edu. cation that fully 400 people have called the attention of the author to it. It is worth while making a break now and then tunt to see the turnellander of the see that the see now and then just to see the tumultuously enthusiastic way in which peaces peace forward with a c rection

CHIEF RABBI JACOB JOSEPH

His Title Brought into Dispute-Has He the Right to Bear I ? Rabbi Isaac M. Wise has challenged the

right of Chief Eabbi Joseph of this elly to bear the title which is ordinarily associated with his name; and many of the adherents of Judaism in the United States give heed to the words of Rabbi Wise, who is President of the Hebrew Union College, director of the Rabbin-leal Conference, editor of the American Israeide, part of the old Shinnecock Indian reservation. and a venerable sage in Israel. Rabbi Wise speaks boldly upon the subject, under the reserve the State sold the reservation to a authority of the "Central Conference of tich New Yorker name I Benson, and he un-American Rabbis." He says that "there dertook to put the region to use as a sort of exists no Chief Rabbi of the American Jews;" rabels. He got fired or discouraged, however, that the letter recently printed, which bore the name and seal of one calling himself Chie! Rabbi, was not written by Jacob Joseph, who cannot write English, German, or any other language besides the rabbinical Hebrew, and most likely has no knowledge of the gist of the letter; that the Jewish congregations of this country jealously preserve their autonomy under their own rabble, and that it is ridieulous to speak of the existence of a Chief Rabbi

in the United States. The Central Conference repudiates the authority of any Chief Rabbi of American Judaism. That body announces, in a document which it has issued, that "it is in no wise connected with any of the Russian Polish societies or any other rabbinic-kabbalistic indi-vidual or association in any form; knows no Chief Rabbi and acknowledges no authority in religion besides God and His word; cannot and will not come down to the notions of any culture below the American, and can only find it importinent if our wards of yesterday come to be our judges or compeers in matters of religion, especially if this is attempted by men perfectly unknown to our community, and without the least influence on the intelligence of American Israelites. It is a ridiculous supposition that the Russian-Polish immigrants in New York represent orthodoxy and that American Judaism is a sort of hereey.

The venerable Rabbi originated in the United States. He says,

American andaism is a sort of heresy.

The venerable flatbid wise explains how the title of Chief Rabbid originated in the United States. He says:

"Some ten or twelve of the so-called Russian Polish societies, our of the one hundred or more similar bodies formed in New York of Immigrants from Russia and adjoining countries, some few years ago united into a sort of confederation and called from Russia acertain Rabbid Macol Discepth to whom they gave the title of Raf Haksiel daisely translated Chief Rabbid, whose authority reaches not leaven that circle of the confederation, and in it he is chiefly the insector of the said leady for its tutchers, I akers of Passover tread, Busin selfers, and other traffickers in catalities and ceremonial utensils, with a bicase to perform marriage ceremonics and write titual bills of divorce. He also preaches occasionally for his people rabbonical discourses in their peculiar pargon, which they call sermers.

The foregoing language of Rabbid Wise has met with the disapproval of many of the Jawish pecule of New York, under the jurisdiction of thick Rabbid Joseph But they admit that they have no means of enting Rabbid Wise has sought to abolish some of the ancient rites of Jantaism, that he does not comprehend the Jorah, that he is 100 a Hebrew scholar, that he is a disturber of the peace, and that he has permitted members of his family to intermarry with Gentiles, who disregard Abraham.

A short time ago Chief Rabbid Joseph got transparent marry with Gentiles, who disregard Abraham.

A short time ago Chief Rabbid Joseph got transparent marry with Gentiles, who disregard Abraham.

A short time ago Chief Rabbid Joseph got transparent marry with Gentiles, who disregard Abraham.

A short time ago Chief Rabbid Joseph got transparent marry with Gentiles, who disregard Abraham.

A short time ago Chief Rabbid Joseph got transparent marry with Gentiles, who disregard Abraham.

A short time ago Chief Rabbid Joseph has he heresies of Rabbid Wise, but he abandoned the lorder under the appreh

be disadvantageous to Judaism in the United States.

The Jewish Tidings is one of the Jewish-American papers that upholds liabil Wise. After deciaring that "Javob desept is not the Chief Rabbi of the American Jews," it says: "He is Chief Rabbi of a handful of congregations in New York city, whose members are recent arrivals from fussia and Poland. The better class of Jews in this country have no Chief Rabbi, and desire none. They certainly do not acknowledge the authority of Mr. Joseph."

seigh."

It is proper to sny that Chief Rabbi Joseph does not profess to exercise any authority over those of the synagogues of this city which do not voluntarily come under his jurisdiction. One of his supporters says that his function is analogous to that of a Bishop CI a discesse in the Christian Church.

Chief Fabbi Joseph is a man of impressive appearance, with marked Hebraic features. He is 52 years of age, has a full beard which flows like that of Aaron, and wears a skull-cap. In the early part of this year he had a stroke of paralysis in the right hand, with which however, he is now able to write. When Rabbi Wise says that the Chief Rabbi cannot read or speak the English language, he must refer to the fact that he could not do so when he came to this country from Russia four years ago. The report which was printed before the Presidential election that the Chief Rabbi had ordered the people of the cighteen synagogues under his charge to yote for certain jeditical candidates, has been denied by himself. It is proper to say that Chief Rabbi Joseph

THE JEWS AND PALESTINE,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: From your letter of Nov. 2 and the letter of "H. J. B." in yesterday's issue, it appears that the decidedly against their returning to Palestine This is not surprising considering their present prosperity and generally favorable sur roundings. The same feeling exists in other countries where like privileges are enjoyed. While, however, the "orthodox" of their number practise merely the form of prayer for the restoration, those already in Jerusalem are not only praying, but are also looking for the Messiah and His kingdom according to the promises of their prophets. I desire to show that the conditions indicated are entirely consistent with all Scripture statements bearing upon the subject of the return of favor to Israel and are significant signs of the times

confirming the written word. The exodus from Russia is but a beginning of the movement toward the Holy Land: the end will not come until God's plans are fully ne-

complished, improbable as it may now appear.
"Therefore, behold, the days come, saita Therefore, behold, the days come, saiin the Lord, that it shall no more be said the Lord Lord livelt; that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but the Lord livelt that brought up the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt; but the Lord livelt that brought up the children of Israel in the lands whither lie had driven them; and I will bring them again into their land that I gave unto their fathers." And if they return not willing; Hear, oh Israel. Behold, I will send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them, and after will I send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them, and after will I send for many hunters and they shall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the heles of the rocks, for mine eyes are upon all their ways (Jer. xvi. 14-17). Thus saith the Lord God: Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen Gentliest, whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land """ And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacon, my servant, wherein your fathers have dwell; and they shall dwell therein, even they and their children and their children a children forever, and my servant David shall be their prince forever (Ez. xxxvii., 21-25).

These are parts of the word of Jehovah. Israel's tool, abundantly confirmed by other Scriptures, and who shall say that it cannot be fulfilled?

"For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from Heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereit the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and breach to the eart; so shall my word be that gooth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing wherto I seat it." (Sa. Iv. 19-11) the Lord, that it shall no more be said the

tained by the President, Gen. Scholleld, acting Secretary of War, even before the result was foreshadowed, addressed the following communication to the Chief of Police.

It is the desire of the acting Secretary of War that whatever may be the result of the approaching election no firing of guns or other demonstration of resoning be made in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion. It is suggested that Capitol Hill will, under the circumstances, be an appropriate place for the vicingious party to estemate. Garileld Park on Capitol Hill is the most available ground for a battery.

The While Howselet & Capitol Capitol Capitol Capitol Howards and Capitol Hill is the most available ground for a battery. for a battery.'

The White House lot is a Government reservation, under control of the Edgineer Department of the army.

From the Ossaira Marning World Heads.

"Bezooks is bound to be famous before long.
expect to see his picture in the papers any day, "Why, I didn't know he was specially tai-ented."
He isn't, but he's a regular fiend for taking

TWO GERAT PASTURES. One at the Eastern End of Long Island and One on Chincoteague.

Perhaps the largest pasture field in the Eastern States lies on Long Island, scarcely more than 100 miles from New York, yet fifteen miles from a railway station, and not easily approachable save on horseback. field occupies the southeastern corner of the part of the old Phinnecock Indian reservation, but when there ceased to be any Indians to and he now rents it for pasture to Long Island farmers at \$12 a year per head of horses or eattle, and as some thousands of stock roam the pasture he gats a very pretty sum out of it, pending the time when his friend Austin Corbin shall run a railway down through the

Corbin shall run a railway down through the pasture field to fetch up to New York passengers who come from Europe by those long-promised four-day shins.

Amaganiett is tale list Long Island village before you come to the pasture. From Fire Island to Amaganiett the southern shore of long Island is in large part made up of a low, flat, sandy beach, with sand dunes just a few hundred varis inland, and a rough growth of stunted timber. A mile beyond Amaganisett the island rises into hills, clad with scrabby forests, and a few miles further east the southern shore is a precipitous bluff from 100 to 300 feet high. Here begins the great pasture field. A lence is built across the narrow neck from the ocean bluff to Gardiner's Bay, and the whole stretch to Montauk Point, five miles wide, is a single great field. There are two, houses of entertainment between the fence and the Montauk Point Light. These are patronized chiefly by sportsmen. At anothe-flooint near the light there is a civite at the form most of the wear. The only other enclosures are carried on the near the light there is a civited with cattle, sheep, and horses running wild for most of the wear. The only other enclosures are carried on a few neres, into which the cattle are driven when the owners wish to pick out their own and bring them home.

The brand and the larist are not employed in the great pasture field of Long Island, but the cattle are driven mile the carried by mounted farmers and are known by ear marks, recall ar notches in the ears. Several thousand eartie are thus corralled at one time, and the harmers raid in to identify their own by the ear marks. Fresh water ponds, hig and little, afford drink, and in ordinary seasons, when drought has not unterly parched the land, there are small streams running among the fails. The grass is course and sonewhat seant, but the large area of the rasture of lond, Late in the autumn the farmers ride down in small cavaleades from the region about Amagansett to pick out their steek and have the beasts driven

pasture field to fetch up to New York passen

winter.

Not so large as the great pasture of Long Island is the unferced right at the southern Not so large as the great at the southern Island, is the unforced Island, off the Virginia and of Chinesteague Island, off the Virginia coast, where a few hundred wild ponies, small coast, where a few hundred wild ponies, small coast, where a few hundred wild ponies, small cattle, sheep, and goese roam over about 3,000 a cres of grass. The climate at Chincotengue and on the neighboring islands is mild enough to admit of pasturing horses and cattle all winter without shelter and without care. Many islands stringing the Maryland coast have long toen used for pasturing cattle, sheep, and hogs, the creatures being left untended and visited portage in the love two in a senson. A posturesque sight at Chincotengue is the arrival of a seew from one of the neighboring islands with a bad of wild cattle. The creatures, perhaps a score or so together, are driven on board an open-beeked seew with a periloas railing about the bulwarkt. The seew, once haden, is attached by a line to a schooner, and the latter gets up sail to tow its univie dy convox. As the schooner tacks, the seew swings awkwardly into her wake, and all unwiedly convey. As the schooner tacks, the scow swings awkwardly into her wake, and self those wretched leasts stanger back and forth upon their uncertain sea legs, and every mo-ment threaten to tumble off into the waves.

TROUBLE IN COSTA RICA.

A Great Flord and Political Disturbance

PANAMA, VIA GALVESTON, Nov. D.-Costa Rica has been visited by the worst flood within twenty years. Great devastation has been wrought throughout the country, plantations ruined, bridges swept away, buildings destroyed, and a large section of the railway ruined. Livulets became torrents, and avalanches of water swept down from the hills. carrying crops and cattle to destruction. A number of persons are reported to have been drowned. The foods were especially destructive on the line of the railroad from Juan Vigna to Martina, on the Atlantic coast. The permanent way is destroyed, and the station buildings undermined and ruined. The damage

ings undermined and ruined. The damage dote amounts to bundreds of thousands of dollars, and months will be occupied in repairing it.

Added to the damage done by natural causes great anxiety is caused in Costa Rica by the evidence of impending political revolution. Josei Joaquin Bodriguez, who has been President of the republic since May, 1886, is apparently preparing to play the relevel Baimaceda, and usurpail authority, without regard for the Constitution. He will not be permitted to take such a stand without resistance, not only in the thanker of Representatives but also in the flexit. The feeling that a struggle is impending, added to other causes, is producing a paralysis of trade and industry, and an economical crisis already exists.

Protestant Prayer for the Bead.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Controveries of all kinds are odious, especially religious controversies; but when articles appear in the columns of our daily newspapers-articles written in ignorance and through bigotry-one cannot refrain from replying thereto.

Speaking of the Protestant Episcopal Church

in America, a contributor to your columns in

to-day's issue writes as follows: "It cannot be denied that prayers for the dead are supported by tradition." This I freely grant him, and add this much more-that even at the present day the Hebrew sects and the Eastern schismatics, as well as the Church of Rome, teach that prayers for the dead are beneficial; but I deny that the Episcopal Protestant Church teaches that doctrine, for the Sixteenth Article condemns the doctrine of purgatory, which is nothing sise but the doctrine of prayer for the dead. Your contributor says: "It needs no argument to distinguish between prayers for the deal and the 'Romish doctrine of pureafrom the land of the north diussia and
from the land of the north diussia and
from the land of the north diussia and
from all the land switther ite had driven them; and
if will bring them again into their land that
gave unto their lathers.' And if they return
ont willing them again into their land that
gave unto their lathers.' And if they return
ont willing them again into their land that
gave unto their harbers, suith the Lord, and
they shall many isshers, suith the Lord, and
they shall shall they shall but the
children of bened, for manong ine heathen
shall their ways der, xvi., 14-17. Thus
shall the Lord God. Behold, I will take the
children of bened from among the heathen
their own land "" And they shall
dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacon,
my servant, wherein your fathers have dwell;
and they shall dwell therein, even they and
their children and their children's children
and they shall dwell therein, even they and
their children and their children's children
of hystological the shall portage
the children and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth, and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth, and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the arth and maketh it bring forth
and bud, the the dead and the 'Romish doctrine of purgatory," Why does it need no argument? Because he has none to offer? I will show him hell prayer would not avail it.

He (irritably) - What sort of a supper are we going to have to-night, good or bad?
She Both. Devided ham and angel cake.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. S. 1894.

Two Roads to Heaven From Good News.
Little Boy-Wot's the difference between high church Giri-W'y, don't you know! One says "Aw-

DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS. Do the New Entironds Drive Them Away

- Unjor Pond Says No-Tae Effect In ALBANY, Nov. 11 .- The Chief Game Protector, Major Pond, takes issue with the Northwood correspondent of THE SUN in his statements made in the i-sue of Oct. 21, wherein it is stated that the disappearance of deer from certain sections of the Adirondacks is probably due to the building of the new rallroad through the woods. Major Pond, speaking to THE SUN'S Albany reporter on the subject of

the Northwood inigration theory, said: "I do not believe that the Adirondack deer are migrating to any considerable extent because of Dr. Webb's new railroad. On the contrary. I am becoming convinced that the deer are getting in a measure as much accustomed to the roar and rattle of the trains as the courts to investigate their ments, and the herds of domestic cattle one sees quietly rarely made public. A case now junding

"I have frequently this past summer seen | resident of Allegany country N. A. Condeer from the car windows, and on one occa- | patibility of the temper of whose will sion saw a passenger shoot at one as the train whirled by. While up in the woods this summer with Gov. Flower I saw deer tracks across and all about the roadbed of the new railroad. Therefore I must be excused from taking any cipal charge be makes to sustain great amount of stock in the assertion. 'the locomotive and the track builders have caused incomplied and the track builders have caused the deer to migrate,' until I see more evidence of it than I have ever yet seen. In fact, I am not sure but more evidence could be collected in support of a theory that the Adirondack deer are in danger of becoming domesticated from their being brought constantly in contact with things domestic. For instance, at Lew ville this summer an old doe joined a herd of cows and brought in two fawns. Then again, only eight miles from Lowville, I have seen a group of six or eight deer feeding with a herd of cattle.

every direction. The fact that we are honest, respectable, and all O. K. as men run, and that the opposition couldn't even get up a decent lie about us, was all right to a certain point. Beyond that we had to shell out cash, tap a keg of whiskey here and there, and promise to take care of about fifty heelers who really ought to be doing time.

Third-Up to date we have been shot at four times; two attempts have been made to assassingte us; we have been handle with

who really ought to be doing time.

Third-Up to date we have been shot at four times; two attempts have been made to assassinate us; we have been bombarded with cats, rabbits, eggs, and other fruits of this prolific soil; two attempts have been made to steal our running mule; we have received three infernal machines and twenty-one directening epistles. On the other hand, we have wounded two of the opposition who have wounded two of the opposition who have wounded two of the opposition who have adulted our veracity when we were jung, and fired at three others who got away. We have aided to treak up three meetings, licked two of the opposition speakers, and kept such a corner on the kerosene market that only our side could hold torentight parades.

Fourth-We have used every effort to down the opposition and get ther with both feet, and we know that we are solid. Had it been left to us at the outset we should have preferred a galet compaign with no shooting. We should have elected to go before the recope as a humber elizon possessed of a fart share of the cardinal virtues. We should have refused to buy up the oid sonkers or come down with a dollar for a corruption fund. The politicians wouldn't have it that way, however. We were in the hands of our triends, and they did the wait two have in the hands of our triends, and they did to the compaign.

We feel a bit sorry for the opposition candidate. While he was totally unfit for the office and should never have been nominated, he has put in his time and money and will be left dead to look and completely discouraged by the result. We also feel servy for the good men among the opposition. They have lied about us, should at us, vilified us, and who could find it in in various ways as a duty they owed the party. It was going it rather strong when they deciated that our father was hanged for murder and our mother ased to be a boor singer, but it was in the line of duty and only what might be expected in politics.

be expected in politics.

Terpsichere in the Northwest,

The skirt dance has had its day and is east aside for a new favorite. The chahut is the pet of sector, the darling of the Goodess Fashion. It is danced on the stage and studied in the drawing-room. The footlight queen and the leader of society both affect it.

The chahut is old as well as now. The sedate quadrille was driven from the stage by it sixty years ago. And then the sedate police banished the chahut. Later it was made popular by the Clodoches, the male dancers.

You have seen that wild, ungraeful acrobatic dance that is more startling than beautiful. It does not amount to much danced by these grotesquely costumed individuals. In fact it was ceasing to be considered an attraction when a number of women revived it in a wilder, more acrobatic form than ever before. With such eccentric names as the Guitton, Nina-foot-in-air, the Macaroni girl they have invaded the stage and have antead they have invaded the stage and have antead they are interested, and the footlight favorite has become the teacher of social royalty.

The dance is simple enough—it is merely an acrobatic performance, the result of sovere training. The steps are not numbered so and are notable chiefly for the supplement shey require. "Carry arms," for invance, they require." Carry arms, "to invance, coorded by throwing the leg violently torward, the

are notable chiefly for the supplements they require. "Carry arms," ten instance, excented by throwing the leg violently forward, the hand seizes the caif, and draws it up to the shoulder. "The leg teding the head," which has no other name, is similer, except that the leg is held behind instead of in front.

The dance is not graceful, but it is startling and therefore attractive. But it is difficult to acquire, nevertheless, and means much hard work and not a little rain.

Not to Overwork the Villain,

Toron the Windlington Ports "I have withdrawn from outh anniteur acting club," and withdrawn from outh anniteur acting club," and withe Washington.

"Why?"
"I couldn't stand it any longah, you know.
Iwas cawst for a villain, and Miss Pepperton was the horseless and sle was treat; Villain, do your worst.

"That was cass,"
"Y-a-s, but Miss Pepperton wouldn't repeat the words. She said I had already done as badly as any one could reasonably expect,"

A Biraight Tip.

F ... Smith, Grap, & Ca Monthly Chapley-100 you know if Miss Cole is at Maid—She wasn't in five minutes ago, when another young man called.
Chapley—But mighth't she have come in?
Maid—How could that be? Oi'd take meoath
she didn't go out sinca.

THEIR REASONS FOR DIVORCE,

Remarkable Martial Wors in the Courts of Northern I ennsylvania.

ROULETTE, Pa., Nov. 9,-The accommodate ing letter of the Pennsylvania divorce law brings to the courts of the border counties of the State a large amount of business under that law, especially in those counties adjoining New York State, whose law of divorce will not permit the absolute dissolution of the marriage bond except for one cause. Will the statutes of Pennsylvania allow divores. for many causes, the one almost universally mentioned in the complaints of those coming into the State for relief from marital griefs "incompatibility of temper." This phraser queatly conceals odd facts which are made and the conceals of the conceans of the co brought out in the evidence taken in feeding in fields beside the tracks anywhere. | one brought by a well-to-de and third one) with his own is such that he legal separation from her. She was a diwith three children when he carried to had children by former marriages. The prinplaint is that recently, after farmed tenance his wife charged bim with has no his own children and neglected to a tien hers in his devotions. Le deny the charge, but makes offered that

with thing chosen and the constant who place with the content of the cover and brought up two lawns. Then again cover and brought up two lawns and cover and she care believe the deciding of the two decreased on the west safe of the new railroad. I do not know that series of the new railroad. I do not know that series of the new railroad. I do not know that series of the new railroad. I do not know that series of the new railroad. I do not know that series of the new railroad. I do not know that series of the new railroad. I do not know that actual the during the work of the new railroad. I do not know that actual the during the work of the cover and the during the series of the series of the cover and the during the series of the

to do her bidding, and she grached

WITH CLEAN NOUIS AND BOILS. An Interesting Annual Ceremony of a Quaint

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 3, The autumn least and communion of the Dunkards.

Frederick, Md., Nov. 3. The autumn love feast and communion of the Dunkards, or German Paptists, of Frederick county west colorated in the tabernacie of that depoint nation to-day. There were ever 100 members present. During the several services the church was crowded with spectators. After hearing a sermon on the general doctrine a preparatory service of one hour's duraten was hold in which all the members were whorted to carefully and prayerfully examine themselves for participation in the solemnites to follow.

A number of long tables covered with white cloths were arranged on both sides and in front of the pulpit, and upon them were placed knives and forks, spons, Lowis Ac., int. no plates. Nearly all the women and girls were plain black dresses and white tight-afting lace caps. When all was in readings were plain black dresses and read the Gifth chapter of St. John, and made an exhibition of the Dunkards mode of weetship, peding pressages of St. John, and made an exhibition of the Dunkards mode of weetship, peding pressages of Scripture to usely rail that was about to be done. The Lord Himself, he said, had set the example of feet washing, and they could not do otherwise than follow it. They were faught that that the thirst was the same vest day, to-day, and forever, and consequently of the were posent in body how if would do make a means of grace, but there was a means of grace, but here was seriet and other to contound the wise.

When the speaker had concluded, a hymn was seng in which were contained the lines. "Refer a beauty and done to contound the wise.

When the speaker had concluded, a hymn small foot-bath thus, and some and there were was carried in small foot-bath thus, and immediately effort the supper the did eat. He arose and washed to their steel. The women did the saces for each other. The water was carried means and want and woman and woman and woman and woman and woman and woman and supper constanc

act completed the ceremonies Kil ed an Atbino Beer.

From the Philadelphia Press. Lock Haven, Pa., Nov. 7.—A snow-white dest was killed at Paker's Run, this county, on Solverday, by George McCartney of Panyla county. It is the only one of the kind ever killed in this county, and is the first killed in the State since Benjamin Kaley shot one in the State since Bonjamin Kaley at Schuylkill county twenty years ago.

Up and Down.

He-Call him down.

From Browning, Elny & Co. s M. She-The butler is becoming very impudent. He (gruffly)-Well, call him up She (anxiously)-And what was

Doomed to "I car From the Indian Low "Is Champton deaf and damb." Not a lat of it. But he ade

his dying grandfather is a way a first twice before he spoke once. He is an the on able to think even once yet. Information

From the PHI aterphia Res L. "Papa, what is a veterinary surgoon?"
One of those fellows at the Pension Omes,
my son, who examines veterans for pensions."